

[Map of] The northern part of Maine, with the adjoining parts of lower Canada and N. Brunswick exhibiting the newly established boundary line. [Jackson campaign broadside].

Advocate Extra—Hallowell, Oct. 19, 1832.

The Territory marked out above, between the colored lines, is that portion of the State of Maine which the King of the Netherlands recommended to be given up to the British, and which the Legislature of this State, at the earnest solicitation of President Jackson, voted in Secret Session to SELL "for cash or land," in order to relieve the President from "embarrassment," and enable him to accept the Dutchman's award giving it to GREAT BRITAIN. This Territory has been estimated to contain about FOUR MILLION acres of land, and about THREE THOUSAND inhabitants. It is sufficiently extensive to form SIX or EIGHT Counties as large as Kennebec, and is capable of sustaining a population larger than that of the whole State of Maine at present. Many portions of the Territory are among the most fertile in the State. Along the whole length of the noble St. Johns River are extensive tracts of the richest intervalle, while farther back the land rises into majestic swells, covered with a lofty growth of the most valuable timber. A gentleman of high respectability, who has explored a large part of this territory, has given it as his opinion that the land is worth to the State the average price of ONE DOLLAR per acre—in all FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. But it is, perhaps, still more valuable in a National point of view. The chain of mountains on the North, constituting the true boundary, forms an almost impassable barrier on the frontiers of Maine, and separates entirely the Province of Lower Canada from that of New Brunswick. To destroy this barrier, and to gain a more direct communication between New Brunswick and Quebec (*See the Road on the Map*) the British set up their unfounded claim; and what they could not get by any effort of their own, *President Jackson and our Governor and Legislature have shown themselves willing to surrender to them.* This assertion has, it is true, been denied of late by certain political partisans who have an interest in misleading the public. It is nevertheless strictly true, and is supported to the fullest extent by record evidence which can neither be impeached nor evaded.

Some over zealous supporters of the Administration have had the boldness to deny, not only that any proposition was made by our Legislature last winter to sell this portion of the State, but that any secret sessions were holden upon the subject ! ! ! ! Let those who have been deceived by these brazen-faced denials, consult the official documents. The "Resolves of the Twelfth Legislature of Maine" have been published officially by I. Berry & Co., Printers to the State,—and though they have been strangely kept back till after the September election, they are by this time, *or ought to be*, in the hands of the Selectmen of every town in the State. If any man will take the pains to procure a copy of

that document, and examine from page 449 to page 496 inclusive, he will find ample proof of all that is here asserted. He will find the proposition to “sell out,” and the proceedings thereon, in all their naked deformity.

FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF MAINE,—The appeal is now to you. The great body of the people are honest and patriotic, and can have no wish to be deceived. Read and reflect for yourselves. You cannot be insensible to the vital importance of this question to us as a State. Every citizen, to whatever party he may belong, if his feelings be not dead to every impulse of patriotism, must desire to throw his vote at the approaching election in such a way as will be most likely to secure the integrity of our territory as solemnly guarantied to us by the treaty of 1783.

Consider the immense value of the territory merely in a *pecuniary* point of view—not to speak of its very great *National* importance. FOUR MILLIONS of Dollars, for which the land could at no distant day be sold, would if invested in a fund producing 6 per cent. interest, yield an annual dividend of TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—a sum three or four times larger than the whole State tax. After relieving the people from an annual tax of many thousands, there would still remain an immense sum which might be applied to the support of free schools, the improvement of our rivers, or the construction of canals, rail-roads, or other public works. The entire value of the land is equal to a sum which, if divided among the people, would give TEN DOLLARS to every man, woman and child in the State.

With regard to the importance of the question there can be no difference of opinion. What, then, is to be done? Is there any ground to hope that Gen. Jackson if re-elected will aid us in preserving our territory? Alas! he has already pronounced sentence against us! Mr. Livingston, Gen. Jackson's Secretary of State, has published an account of what passed between himself and Judge Preble, our Agent at Washington. Hear what he says:—

EXTRACT FROM MR. LIVINGSTON'S STATEMENT.

“I told him (Judge Preble) that as there appeared to be a diversity of opinion on the question whether the a ward of the king of the Netherlands had pursued the submission; and that if it had not, but had established a new boundary not conformable to that designated by the pence of 1783, and directed to be ascertained by the treaty of Ghent, a question would arise as to the power of the United States to establish such new boundary at the expense of one or more States. That whatever might be the true solution of all or either of these questions, it would be desirable to avoid agitating them, if it could be done to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. That THE PRESIDENT IS EXTREMELY DESIROUS OF SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT; *and that he had empowered me to propose an informal*

negotiation with some person duly authorized to act fair the State of Maine, for an EQUIVALENT in LAND, to be transferred to the State as a CONSIDERATION for its RELINQUISHMENT of the portion given to Great Britain by the award, to the westward of the line claimed by the United States. "

Here we have an express avowal that Gen. Jackson is "extremely desirous" that Maine should *cede* to the United States the Territory in question, in order to enable him to carry into effect the pretended award of the Dutch King!

Mr. Preble has also given his account of the conference. In the Resolves above quoted, (page 452,) we have a letter from Preble to Gov. Smith, containing his statement of the proposition made him by Mr. Livingston. It is as follows:—

"The Government of the United States feel themselves embarrassed by the posture of affairs in relation to the North Eastern Boundary. They are to save the rights of Maine, and preserve what is thought to be the honor of the country, and to prevent its peace from being put in jeopardy. Without therefore undertaking to say whether Maine is right, or is wrong in her doctrines" &c. &c. (then follows the proposition that we should "sell out," substantially as related by Mr. Livingston.)

Here is an official declaration from Gen. Jackson's Chief Secretary, that though more than a year had elapsed since the Dutch King made his absurd and ridiculous award—and though Maine had from the first earnestly protested against its acceptance—yet the President had taken no pains to defend the territory thus sought to be unrighteously wrenched from us—he had not even made up his mind *"whether Maine was right or wrong in her doctrines"!!!*

Fellow Citizens, is this the man on whom you are called upon to bestow the Chief Magistracy for another four years? A man who after having more than a year to reflect on a question so vitally interesting to us, is still hesitating what course to pursue? Near the close of the last session of Congress the Senate passed a resolution *advising* the President to open new negotiations with Great Britain for the settlement of this question. The partizans of the Administration in this State thereupon raised a shout of triumph, exclaiming "see what our Commissioners have effected!" "See what the Jackson Senators have done!" "Gen. Jackson will yet save our Territory!" But mark the sequel ! More than FOUR MONTHS have elapsed since that resolution was passed by the Senate, and yet the President has not evinced the slightest disposition to adopt the course recommended. Up to this very day he has instituted no negotiation on the subject, nor taken a single step with a view to aid our cause! Fellow citizens, you may rely upon it that the President has no *intention* of doing any thing for us. Unless you really *wish* to be deceived, you must be satisfied that this vote of the Senate was a mere contrivance to relieve the President from present embarrassment, and enable him to amuse you *till after election*, when the award will unquestionably be ratified. In all the documents

which have issued from Gen. Jackson or his Cabinet, there is not to be found a single sentence which even intimates an opinion favorable to the rights of Maine. The citizens of Madawaska, who were thrown into Fredericton jail, were imprisoned for an act done in strict conformity with a law of this State. And yet Mr. Livingston, in his correspondence on the subject, speaks of them as "*ill-advised persons*," as "*the cause of disturbance*," who were *justly* punished by the British authorities; and instead of demanding their release as a matter of *right*, he *solicits* it as a *favor* from the British crown! ! ! If you will take the trouble to obtain a copy of the Resolves above quoted, you will find two letters from the Secretary, one commencing on page 483 and the other, page 493, which fully sustain this assertion. If, therefore, you wish to save the territory of your State, to preserve inviolate the patrimony bequeathed to you by your fathers and purchased by their blood, you *will not*, you *cannot* vote for the re-election of Andrew Jackson.

But how stands the case with HENRY CLAY? Whatever may be the faults, real or imputed, of that great statesman, no one has ever accused him of concealing his opinion. If there is any one trait of character which distinguish him above all others, it is the open and fearless avowal of his opinions on all questions of public importance. In regard to the great question of our North Eastern Boundary, Henry Clay has been from the first zealous champion of the rights of Maine. He has from the first maintained with firmness, that the award of the King of the Netherlands was no decision of the question submitted to him—that therefore it is in no respect binding upon us, and that it was the duty of the Government without delay to notify Great Britain that it could not and would not be acquiesced in. When the question was under debate in the Senate, he made a speech in which these principles were enforced with great ability; and he uniformly voted for every proposition calculated to preserve the rights and interests of Maine. Certain presses in this State, instigated by the most malignant partizan hostility against Mr. Clay, have not ceased to misrepresent and calumniate him. They know that if he should be elected President, he would take instant measures to defend the integrity of our soil, and thus obtain the credit of achieving what their idol Gen. Jackson had failed to do. They loved "*the glory of Caesar more than the welfare of Rome*," and hence their base and ungrateful efforts to deceive and mislead the people in regard to Mr. Clay's real views.

Fellow citizens! read, examine, and reflect for yourselves! Can you hesitate to choose between Henry Clay and *Andrew Jackson*? Surely you cannot. Re-elect *Jackson*, and FOUR MILLIONS of your territory are lost forever. Elect Henry Clay, and you will be enabled to leave unimpaired to your posterity the inheritance you received from your fathers.

The citizens of Augusta have had means of informing themselves on these subjects which have not been enjoyed elsewhere. They were eye and ear witnesses of the doings of our Legislature, and could not be so easily deceived as those who have to depend in a great measure on the reports of

others. The consequence was a loss to the Jackson Party at the last election of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FOUR votes in that single town. By taking pains to obtain the same information which the people of that town from their peculiar situation possessed, you cannot fail to arrive at the same conclusion with them—namely—that the interest of this State and the whole country demand that HENRY CLAY should take the place of President Jackson on the fourth of March next. If, however, there are any whose minds have been so prejudiced by the misrepresentation of Mr. Clay's enemies as still to entertain doubts on this point, let them remember that at the worst we can *lose* nothing by electing him, while we certainly can *gain* nothing by re-electing the present incumbent. And if they cannot make up their minds to vote for CLAY, let them at least withhold their suffrages from *Jackson*.

ELECTION MONDAY, NOV. 5.

American Principles—and the Rights of Maine.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT.

FOR ELECTORS,

Nathaniel Hobbs,

John K. Smith,

Ebenezer Farley,

Levi Hubbard,

Eliakim Scammon,

John Moor,

John Wilkins,

John S. Kimball,

John G. Deane,

Jeremiah O'Brien.

• *All on one ticket, which is the same throughout the State.*

The same Legislature which offered to sell a part of the State to Gen. Jackson to be surrendered to *Great Britain*, attempted to transfer to him the votes of the whole State. Ever since this State was admitted into the Union, it has been distracted for the choice of Electors. The last Legislature, in order to deprive the anti-Jackson districts of their votes, adopted the General Ticket system; and trusting in their majority in the State, they intended by this manoeuvre to secure the whole ten votes to Jackson. Republicans of Maine! shall such management succeed? Or will you rise in your strength, and by giving an overwhelming majority against Andrew Jackson, show the minions of power and corruption, that the rights of the people are not to be trifled with,—that the votes of a State are not to be transferred to a Presidential candidate, nor its territory and citizens to a foreign government, to serve the selfish purposes of the Jackson party leaders? Now is the time for action. The power is in your hands, if you will but use it. Can you hesitate? When all the early and honest supporters of Jackson are abandoning him by thousands and thousands, shall Maine come forward to give him, too late, her ineffectual support?

• **Death-blow to JACKSONISM !!! All Hail, Pennsylvania !**

It is now reduced to a certainty that ANDREW JACKSON CANNOT BE REELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Without the vote of Pennsylvania, there is no possibility of his election,—and *Pennsylvania has abandoned him*. There is now everything to cheer the hopes of the patriot, that an indignant People will hurl Gen. Jackson from office by a larger majority than that by which popular delusion placed him there. The Country and the Constitution will be saved, and Republican Principles will achieve a greater and more glorious triumph than history has yet recorded.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The following returns have been received from the Governor election in Pennsylvania. It will be seen that the JACKSON LOSS is IMMENSE, as compared with the votes of 1829, when Wolf was elected Governor by over 26,000 majority; and it is still greater in comparison with the vote of 1828 between Jackson and Adams.

1829. 1832. Wolf. Ritner. Wolf. Ritner. Alleghany 2077 1872 2255 2856 Adams 836 1016 maj. 640 Bucks 4242 841 3170 2961 Berks 3990 2680 maj. 50 Bedford 1079 1113 maj. 194 Beaver 1280 819 maj. 100 Chester 2630 2703 maj. 1682 Cumberland 1592 799 509 maj. Columbia 1374 355 600 maj. Cambria 210 434 maj. 260 Centre 1305 944 128 maj. Dauphin 1179 1587 1575 2288 Delaware 744 267 918 1291 Franklin 2016 2016 maj. 200 Huntingdon 1011 1616 maj. 655 Juniata 686 692 Lancaster 3976 5542 maj. 2121 Lehigh 1650 1455 1564 1624 Lebanon 850 1363 maj. 1107 Luzerne 1994 124 1585 1251 Lycoming 903 982 300 maj. Montgomery 2069 1314 83 maj. Mifflin 1283 1041 maj. 35 Northampton 4060 458 3376 1820 Northumberland 1253 879 337 maj. Philadelphia City & Co. 11393 546 9808 10810 Pike 653 9 535 maj. Schuylkill 902 347 1234 878 Susquehanna 981 300 1025 maj. Somerset 584 1520 maj. 1000 Union 764 2068 maj. 1000 York 1855 760 maj. 200 60,735 37,770 29,688 35,515

JACKSON LOSS, 28,792.

About two thirds of the counties are included in the above returns, which are as correct as we can make them. The final result of the Governor election is uncertain; but there is no longer a reasonable doubt that PENNSYLVANIA IS LOST TO JACKSON. And without Pennsylvania, it is perfectly clear and certain that JACKSON CANNOT BE REELECTED.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated Oct. 14, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (which is the latest news we have,) sets down the election of Ritner as certain, though by a much smaller majority than will be thrown against Jackson. Wolf is personally much the more popular man, and is in favor of all the great Pennsylvania principles to which Jackson is opposed. Ritner is a thoroughgoing antimason, and was nominated as such. A number of Clay papers supported Wolf. The letter-writer above-mentioned says that in Philadelphia city and county from 3 to 5000, and in Bucks county and vicinity, (the residence of Mr. Ingham,) 3 or 4000, who voted for Wolf, will go against Jackson, and in many other parts of the State there will be a similar result. The returns show that almost everywhere the anti-Jackson and antimasonic candidates for Congress run higher than Ritner. 18 and probably 20 (out of 30) members of Congress elect, and 55 or 60 (out of 100) members of the Legislature, are

said to be opposed to Jackson. A Senator to Congress is to be elected this winter, in the place of Mr. Dallas.

In the city and county of Philadelphia, Ritner's majority is 1002—average majority for the anti-Jackson candidates for Congress 1941. In Bucks county Wolf had 269 majority; but for Congress, Ramsey (Jackson) had 2659, Morris (Clay) 2442, Ross (antimason) 1012. Anti-Jackson maj. 795. In Northampton, Wolf's own county, his majority is 1521; but the Jackson majority on the Congress vote is only 306. In Fayette and Greene counties, Andrew Stewart (Clay) is reelected to Congress by 258 majority; but there is a large majority, it is reported, for Wolf. These facts show conclusively that Wolf run much higher than the Jackson strength.

We have seen a letter from New York, which states that in districts where Ritner's majority is only 2440, the aggregate anti-Jackson majority for Congress is 17,000!

• POSTSCRIPT.

GLORIOUS NEWS from Pennsylvania !

A gentleman who left Boston on Wednesday afternoon at half past 5 in the steamboat, and arrived in this town last evening, has favored us with the Atlas Extra, containing extracts from the Philadelphia National Gazette and U. S. Gazette, announcing the election of RITNER by 2875 majority , and that the Anti-Jackson majority in the Assembly is 10. The Carlisle Meteor of the 13th gives a table of Assemblymen as far as heard from—35 anti-Jackson, 17 Jackson. Senators—4 anti-Jackson, 2 Jackson, 1 Inghamite. Congress, 13 anti-Jackson, 6 Jackson, 2 Inghamites.

Representatives to Congress. *Anti-Jackson* —Horace Binney, James Harper, John G. Watmough, William Heister, David Potts Jr., Edward Darlington, William Clark, Charles A. Barnitz., George Chambers, David Mann, Thomas M. T. M'Kennan, Harmar Denny, Andrew Stewart. 13.

Inghamites, not Jackson men —Joel B. Sutherland, Robert Ramsey.

Jackson —Daniel D. Wagener, Henry King, Joseph B. Anthony, Jesse Miller, Richard Coulter, Joel K. Mann. 6.

Assemblymen elected. *Anti-Jackson* —Philadelphia city and county 13, Delaware 1, Chester 4, Lancaster 6, Lebanon 1, Dauphin 2, Adams 2, Franklin 2, Huntingdon 2, Union 2, Lehigh 2, Somerset and Cambria 2, Washington 3, Alleghany 4, Indiana and Jefferson 1, Mifflin and Juniata 2, Mercer 1, Crawford 1, Erie 1, Beaver 2, Butler 1, **55**.

Jackson —Philadelphia city and county 2, Northampton, Wayne, and Pike 4, Cumberland 2, Westmoreland 3, Perry 1, Armstrong 1, Lycoming, Potter, and M'Kean 2, Centre and Clearfield 2. 17.

[The Assembly consists of 100 members.]

ALL HAIL, NEW JERSEY!

The New Jersey Legislative election, which took place last week, has resulted in a complete REPUBLICAN VICTORY. The State will go for CLAY by a great majority. The following list includes all the members of both branches of the Legislature.

1831. 1832. Counties. Clay. Jackson. Clay. Jackson. Essex 6 6 Bergen 4 4 Morris 1 4
5 Somerset 4 4 Middlesex 5 5 Hunterdon 6 6 Burlington 5 1 6 Gloucester 5 5 Salem 4 4
Cumberland 4 4 Cape May 2 2 Monmouth 5 3 2 Sussex 4 4 Warren 4 1 3 32 32 41 23

Nett Republican Gain, 18.

MARYLAND ELECTION. October 1, 1832.

Counties. Anti-Jackson. Jackson. Alleghany, 1 3 Washington, 4 Frederick, 2 2 Montgomery, 4
Prince George's, 4 Calvert, 4 Charles 4 St. Mary's, 4 Annapolis city, 2 Anne Arundel 4 Baltimore
city, 2 " country, 4 Hartford, 4 Cecil, 4 Kent, 4 Queen Anne, 1 3 Talbot, 4 Caroline, 4 Dorchester,
4 Worcester, 4 Somerset, 4 Total, 54 26 Senate, 15 69

Clay majority on joint ballot 43.

OHIO.

A letter from Wheeling, Oct. 12, says the result of the election in the neighboring counties of Ohio exceeds the most sanguine anticipations of our friends.

•New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana, South Carolina, probably Indiana, *all against Jackson !!*

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